friends was slander. He read a short sketch of the

war in Oregon and Washington.

Mr. FITCH (Dem., Ind.) said et some future day he
would have something to say on this subject.

On motion of Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) the Home-

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) moved to extend the provisions of the bill to all single persons over twenty-one years of age, as well as heads of families, and ad-

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) felt very much inclined to support the bill in its present form, not because it was a homestead bill, but because it was not a homestead bill. It now merely proposes to reduce the price of the public lands from one dollar and a quarter to a quarter of a dollar an acre, provided they be occupied five years. Lands can be bought for that now under the present law, and any man unable to pay for lands under the graduation laws is unfit to own land. But don't attempt to deceive the public by representing this as a homestead bill, when it is not.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Ark.) defended the present bill as one of compromise, and therefore opposed Mr. Grimes's amendment as likely to defeat the measure. The Democratic Senators would not support a pure homestead bill, giving away lands without any remuneration; but when a sufficient sum is charged to cover the actual expenses of the Government, it was pol-Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) felt very much inclined to

peration; but when a sunicipal sum is charged to be the actual expenses of the Government, it was policy to dispose of the public lands and encourage their

Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Texas) discussed the nature of the form of government under which we live quoting from *The Federalist*, and showing what pow ers belong to the States and what to the General Gov ernment. He contended that the latter had no proper jurisdiction over the public lands, but they belonged to

he States.

Mr. GRIMES advocated the amendment.

Mr. GREEN (Dem. Mo.) Mr. GRIMES advocated the amendment.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) replied to Mr. Grimes, and in the course of his remarks alluded to the fact that the people of Iowa were unable to pay their taxes, and had to emigrate to Missouri.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa)—Will the Senator state the amount of the debt of Missouri and the debt of lows?

Mr. GREEN-Missouri has a large debt and a large

ability to pay it, because her citizens pay their taxes.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep., Minn.)—Does she pay

Mr. GREEN—She does. Are you answered?
Mr. WILKINSON—I am very glad to hear it.
Mr. GREEN—Have you got any of her bonds

Mr. GREEN—Have you got any of her bonds? I don't mean to answer importment questions, but if the Semator has got any Missouri bonds and will present them to me, I will pay them if the State don't.

Mr. WILKINSON—I don't intend to ask importinent questions, but I understood that Missouri was in debt, and when the interest accrued on her bonds, she was obliged to issue new bonds and sell them to meet the interest on the bonds outstanding. I meant no insult to the State of Missouri, or to the Semator.

Mr. GREEN—Then he understood the fact to be that the State did pay the interest by extraordinary exertions, and yet asks the question whether it was paid. I am ashamed of such a question in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. WILKINSON advocated Mr. Grimes's amendment.

Mr. MASON said if it was proposed to give away the lands, the Government might discriminate who should be the recipients, but if it was proposed to self them it was unfair to give the privilege of purchase to some and withhold it from others.

Mr. PUGH (Dem., Ohio) spoke in opposition to the amendment, thinking if it were persisted in, it must destroy the bill.

Mr. FITCH (Dem., Ind.), although in favor of the amendment on that appeal, would feel compelled to

Vote against it.

The question was taken and the amendment rejected

Yeas 27, Nays 28.

Mr. FITCH submitted an amendment extending the
present bounty land system to soldiers who have served
less than fourteen days. If we are going to give away
the public lands to everybody, let us provide for the
soldiers first.

the public lands to everybody, let us provide for the soldiers first.

Mr. HARLAN should vote against all amendments, although he preferred the House bill, for he was satisfied that it could not become a law this session.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas I', Nays 35.

Mr. GREEN suid as the Senate, by a very large ranjority, had refused to give soldiers what they proposed to give everybody, he would move to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to—Yeas I6, Nays 40.

Mr. WADE moved to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill. This, as has been already suid, was only a graduation bill. Not agreed to—Yeas 26, Nays 31.

Mr. CLARK (Rep. N. H.) moved to strike out the

Mr. CLARK (Rep. N. H.) moved to strike out the eleventh section, relating to the cession of those lands remaining unsold for thirty-five years to the States

Where they are situated.

Mesers, PUGH, DAVIS, MASON (Dem., Va.), and
Mesers, PUGH, DAVIS, MASON (Dem., Va.) CLAY (Dem., Aln.) opposed that amendment, and it was rejected—Yeas 7, Nays 48.

Mr. RICE (Dem., Minn.) moved to amend the same pection, by substituting five years instead of thirty-five.

Not carried. Mr. CLAY moved to amend, by making it twenty five years.
After some debate, Mr. HAMMOND moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.
Mr. CLAY modified his amendment, making the time

therty years.

The question was taken, and the amendment adopted.

Yens, 27; nays, 26.
The discussion was continued on various amendments, and several motions to adjourn were successively At 6 o'clock, Mr. HAMMOND (Dem., S. C.) moved

that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of the members. Not agreed to.

Mr. RICE offered an amendment, extending the operation of the bill to lands not subject to private entry, which was adopted.

Mesers. PUGH, LANE, JOHNSON (Ark.), and

thers, opposed the bill in the present form, although favoring the bill as reported from the Committee. Mr. I.ANE moved to postpone the bill till the first

Monday in June, and have the amendments printed, so that Senators can understand it.

Mr. WADE said there must be an end of all things, and he hoped this bill would be finished to-night.

Mr. SLIDELL suggested a postponement till 3 o'clock to-morrow. Not carried.

Several dilatory motions intervened, which were speedily voted down by the friends of the bill.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) suggested that they finish the bill, except the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota, and then report to the Senate. If not, he was willing to sit till morning dawned. He was not afraid to say that he was in favor of giving land to the landless.

At 70-clock Mr. HAMMOND renewed his motion to adjourn. Rejected—Yeas, 17; Nays, 29. Several

At 7 o clock Mr. Handson of the Adjourn. Rejected—Yeas, 17; Nays, 29. Several Senators present refused to vote. While the vote was being taken on Mr. Hammond'

While the vote was being taken on Mr. Hammond's motion to adjourn, eleven Senators were in the cloak room, and did not vote. Before the vote was declared, Mr. TRUMBULL (Rop., Ill.) said he wished it to be understood that it was agreed to-day that this subject should be taken up and should be continued before the Senate until finally disposed of; but now, with a majority here present, gentlemen refuse to answer to their names. Let it be known to the country that such is the fact.

as the fact.
Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) asked that his name be Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) asked that his name be withdrawn, as there was not a quorum voting.
Mr. TRUMBULL objected, and asked for the enforcement of the rule of the Senate, that required members to vote if present.
Mr. GREEN asked for a vote on the question of

withdrawing his vote.

The CHAIR decided gentlemen must vote if present.

Several gentlemen came forward and voted, and the
vote was declared—Yeas 7, Nays 29.

Several gentlemen came forward and voted, and the wote was declared—Yeas 7, Nays 29.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. GREEN said he would say this, and intended to act upon it—if it was intended to pass this bill, right or wrong, he should vote against it; but if simply to put it in the best shape peasable, he might vote for it. Not a Senator on the floor could make it appear that this was a Homestead bill; and when they say so they are lying to their constituents and defrauding the men whom they represent. A homestead cannot be created by this Government, and not a single Senator dare assert such a thing. If such be the case, what in the name of Heaven is the use of talking about a homestead? [Mr. G. stopped a long time.] I make a long pause, because I want a reply. Will the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) or the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson), or any other State, dare to assert that we can make a homestead in the sense in which they wish to put this forth to the country? It is an infamous attempt to deceive the public. They dare not assert it is a homestead. If they dare not do it, then they stand convicted as infamous panderers to a vitited, but what they consider to be public sentiment. I undertake to say there is no such public sentiment, though they conceive it to be so. I seen public sentiment, though they conceive it to be so. public sentiment, though they conceive it to be so. I say public sentiment is honest, but poor. Corrupt, broken-down politicians are ready to eatch at every straw to save them from that infamy to which they are straw to save them from that infamy to which they are consigned by their nature, and by their progress downward. If the people want land, they can get it now. But here you propose to give it without sint and under circumstances which will make this Government an encourager of laziness and want of thrift. Yes, says my friend from Mississippi (Mr. Brown), land for the landless, and homes for the homeless. Is there a man landless in Mississippi that is worthy of having land? Is there a man homeless in Mississippi worthy of having a home? But when you undertake to give land to the landless, who do you attempt to take it from? It is now land and your land, and you simply take my Ing a home? But when you take to take it from? It the landless, who do you attempt to take it from? It is my land and your land, and you simply take my land and give it to a worthless scoundrel who never earned a dollar in his life, and never will. I say this, and I say it for my great-grand-ghildren to see that when a Government undertakes to

take property and give it way, it strikes at the very foundation of government. I know I am talking to no purpose—I know I shall be voted down; but when gentlemen give that vote, it will be the most infamous vote they ever east. What is there honest and truthful rote they ever cast. What is there nonest and truthout in taking my property away and giving it to some poor, infamous scoundrel? Do it if you dare. I defy you. I will say to the American people what you have done; and, so help me God! you will stand condemned before heaven, before God, and the earth. Yes, you have got the power to do it. Do it! Do it! You you want you want to the layarroni-it these my property away as a bones to the lazzaroni—to those infamous scroundrels who dare not work for a living—because you want their votes. Do it! You may get their votes, but they will split upon you after you have

Mr. JOHNSON (Ark.) appealed to the other side of

Mr. WADE—Homestead bills have always been put off in this way. He was opposed to any motion

Mr. BROWN appealed for an adjournment. He said to-morrow was set aside for the Senator from Illinois. He asked to postpone till some other time.

Mr. DOUGLAS said rather than have the Senate go on at this late hour, he would waive his right till Monday next.

Mr. GREEN-I object. You (to Mr. Douglas) shall

have to-morrow.

At ten minutes past eight the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DUNN (Rep., Ind.) asked, but did not obtain leave, to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the practicability and expediency of obtaining a location on some part of this continent or the adjacent islands, for the colonization of free negroes of the United States, under the protection of this Government.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the Tariff bill.

The House resolved need in the Tariff bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S amendment fixing the duty at twenty per centum on flaxseed and linseed was agreed to after a long struggle, commencing yesterday and ending to day, by a vote of 71 to 51.

Mr. PHELPS S (Dem., Mo.) amendment to make

salt free, was rejected.

During an incidental debate on the amendments, Mr MILLSON (Dem. Va.) said, if there was one test of Democracy superior to another it was opposition to a system of taxation for the protection of the manufac-

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Dem., Pa.) replied, the com

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Dem., Pa.) replied, the comparatively few men who advocated free trade are not members of the Democratic party, for every Democratic President from Jefferson to Bachanan, has been in favor of discriminating in favor of protection.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Ill.) made some brief remarks in favor of protection, which drew out

Mr. GARNETT (Dem., Va.), who spoke of Virginia tobacco needing no protection. The proposed tax to protect iron and coal was an electioneering trick to buy Pennsylvania votes in advance of the Chicago Committee.

Mr. KELLOGG replied if Mr. Garnett was as anxious to develop the mineral wealth of Virginia as he (Kellogg) was the industrial interests of the Prairie State, there would be no difference between them.

The original bill as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means having been read through, and

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Me.) offered an additional sec tion, that the President give notice to the Government of Great Britain of the wish of the United States to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. This was

Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Pa.) proposed his substitute for the bill, saying it was a compromise on which all could stand, and most likely it could pass the The CHAIRMAN said this substitute was not in

order, as two others—those of Mr. Houston and Mr. Morrill—were the only ones that could now be enterained.
Mr. BARKSDALE proposed to revive the act

Mr. SHERMAN proposed that the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, which shall be re-ported to the House, and that a vote shall be first taken

Mr. BRANCH objected. At 71 o'clock adjourned.

California Overland Mail.

Springfield, Mo., Wednesday, May 9, 1860. The Overland Mail coach, with Lieut. Cogswell, J. S. A.; Dr. J. P. Beck; H. B. Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, as passengers, and San Francisco dates to the 20th of April, arrived here at 4 p. m. The California news was anticipated by the Pony

By this arrival we have news from the frontiers of Texas, obtained from Lieut. Cogswell and Dr. Beck. They report the Indians very troublesome in the vicinity of Mustang Pass and between Mountain Pass station and Phantom Hill. A blacksmith in the cupley of the Overland Mail Company, and three men living at Mountain Pass, were murdered by the Co-

manches.

The day before the stage passed there, the Indians or the day before the stage passed there, the Indians of the day before the stage passed there, the Indians depredations upon the whites. The scout from this stage saw some bands of Indians at the latter place, looking with eager eyes toward the coach, and the passenger prepared themselves for a fight, but the red skins were o wary, and it did not become necessary to fire upon

Col. Fountleroy had started on a tour to select a site

for Fort Butler.

Maj. Ruff had been ordered, with five companies of rifles, to take the field immediately against the Kiowas and Comanches. His depot was at Fort Butler. Several ranging companies were out in

M. E. General Conference.

Burralo, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

Buffalo, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The first business in order was the selection of the Court of Appeals, after which the routine business was resumed. A petition was presented in relation to the administration of the discipline in the Genessee Conference. Considerable discussion ensued upon the proper reference of this petition. It is understood to relate to the subject of Nazariteism, a question of considerable importance, which is expected to occupy much of the time of the Conference. That petition was finally referred to a Special Committee of one from each Delegation. A petition was presented from the North Ohio Conference asking for a change of the rule, so that a majority may determine how the congregation shall be seated, and another from the Pittsburgh Conference asking for a restoration of the old rule, requiring the men and women of congregations to sit conference asking for a restoration of the old rule, requiring the men and women of congregations to sit apart. The number of petitions to-day in favor of a change of the rule on Slavery was 179, and against any change 15.

Mr. J. T. Mitchell, from the Committee on the Ar-

Mr. J. I. Mitchell, from the commercial and the rangement of the Order of Discipline, reported that they had examined the plan of Dr. Osborn. It includes a division of the Discipline into parts, chapters, sections, and paragraphs, but without changing any of the language.

The Committee offer a resolution that the Book Com-

mittee be directed to arrange the contents of the next edition of the Discipline in accordance with following plan: 1. Doctrine. 2. Government. 3. Ritual. 4.
Benevolent Institutions. 5. Temporal Economy. A
motion to lay it on the table and print it for information, prevailed.

The Committee on the Book Concern reported ad-

versely to the memorial asking pecuniary assistance for the Missions in Germany, and recommending the trans-fer of the papers to the Committee on Missions. Re-

fer of the papers to the Committee on Missions. Report adopted.

The Committee on Correspondence was instructed to inquire into the expediency of sending a delegate to the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterians, which assembles at Rochester next week. The Committee on Law Questions was instructed to give an opinion as to whether the discipline, as it now stands, prohibits the holding as well as the buying and selling of slaves. The Committee on Revivals was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making each annual Conference, except Oregon and California, hereafter responsible for the expenses of their respective delegations to the General Conference.

The attendance of spectators has been larger to-day than upon any previous day, and the proceedings, as they assume importance, are becoming more interesting.

Seizure of an Alleged Slaver.

Boston, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

The brig M. W. Dodge, from Sierra Leone, March 28, reports that the brig George W. Jones of Salem, was seized on the 15th of February, on Rio Pango River, by the British frigate Arrogant, as a slaver. She was half loaded with hides and ground nuts. Her papers were shown to the Lieutenant seizing her, who pronounced them fraudulent. The British Commo dore sent the brig back after seeing her papers.

Steamer Aground at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

The steamer Bay State, of the American line, rat ashore early this morning outside of the harbor, and remains fast aground, after repeated attempts to ge her off.

Fire in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

Ten buildings in the Second District were burned today. Lose \$60,000; mostly insured.

The Baltimore Convention.

"ispatch To the N. Y. Tribun EALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 9, 1860. The proceedings of the Convention have thus far

been harmonious. The Houston men desired a ballot to-night. They are more numerous than the supporters of any other candidate. Mr. Bell is second, and the contest between

them is animated. Mr. McLean will have some votes, but all idea

of nominating him or any one else with reference to Chicago is dropped.

Two-thirds of the New-York delegation are for Mr. Houston. They are for Mr. Everett for Vice-President. The Pennsylvania delegation is divided between Messrs. Bell and Houston; so is the South generally. Kentucky being unanimous for Houston, it is predicted that he will be nominated at an early stage of the balloting to-morrow.

Nobody is for Botts-the attempt to bring him forward having utterly failed.

101 o'clock, p. m .- The friends of Messrs. Bell and McLean are encouraged by diversions from Mr. Houston, whose supporters are somewhat alarmed at the Platform Committee having unani mously agreed to report "the Union, the Constitu tion and the Enforcement of the Laws" as a plat form. It is expected that the Convention will be satisfied with this.

To the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 9, 1860. The city presents an animated appearance; many strangers are in town, and the headquarters of the delegations are througed. There is a great rush for tickets of admission. Delegates from every State except Oregon and South Carolina have reported themselves-some in advance of their arrival expecting to reach here to-day. The hall presents a gay appear ance. The galleries are festooned with red, white and blue; the best gallery is appropriated to the ladies.

By noon the galleries were densely packed, and much enthusiasm was manifested as the delegations appeared and occupied the seats allotted to them. Various distinguished men were warmly applauded

from the galleries. At noon, the Convention was called to order by John J. Crittenden, whose appearance was greeted with

loud and prolonged cheering.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. James McCabe. Mr. Crittenden moved that Washington Hunt of New-York take the chair, which was unanimously approved.

Mr. Hunt, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen: I find myself most unexpectedly called upon to preside over the preliminary proceedings of this Convention. It is a call which I do not feel at liberty to refuse, yet, I regret that some other name has not been proposed. The prond and animating spectacle presented here on this occasion revives the cherished recollections and kindles feelings and a sentiment of a patriotic hope. It carries the mind back to those days of blessed memory, when the fathers of the country assembled in council to form a perfect Union, and establish the foundations broad and deep of a political system which should preserve forever American liberty, union, and independence. [Applause.] The spirit Mr. Hunt, on taking the chair, said: union, and independence. [Applause.] The spirit which animated them will inspire us on this occasion, that it will be our object and aim to strengthen the in-stitutions which we received from their hands and to stitutions which we received from their hands and to strengthen that feeling of union and fraternity which constitutes us one people, and without which, Union would be impossible. [Applause.] We have come together on this occasion from all parts of our widely extended country; from North and South, from East, and from West, to deliberate and

parts of our widely extended country; from North and South, from East, and from West, to deliberate and take country. We have come on a mission of peace, to strengthen the chains of union, and to revive the spirit of national affection in the land, and to proclaim that we are and ever intend to be one, bound together by common ties. [Applanse.] We are brought together by no partisan influences, for in times like these the interest of party and the schemes of personal ambition become utterly insignificant and worthless. [Applanse.] They are too flecting and too contemptible, I trust, to impede the action of a free people in preserving their right and freedom. [Applanse.] Let us know no party but our country, and no platform but Union. [Applanse.] It has long been apparent, and of late become too painfully evident, that we have no party in this country at the present moment, unless it be the friends of Union, who are already here, and capable of furnishing a remedy for distempers under which the country is suffering. [Applanse.]

The once proud and invincible Democracy which

The once proud and invincible Democracy which has wielded the powers of the Government for many years, has been rent in twain by the fell spirit of sectional discord, and has run aground upon the shoals and breakers of Popular Sovereignty and Territorial years, has been rein. In twim a ground upon the shoals and breakers of Popular Sovereignty and Territorial Government. [Apphase.] I fear it is beyond the power of any surgical or medical skill. I think there is no sorcery or witcheraft left by which the political cauldron can be made again to produce that harmony of cohesion which we once saw in the ranks of the Democratic party. [Applause.] We have another party, which proposes mainly to deal with this same subject of Popular Sovereignty and management of the Territories, and the question is presented to us as a great and pertinent issue of the day whether Slavery shall be extended where the Winter temperature is many degrees below zero, and where, I will venture to say, no slave owner could be induced to emigrate and settle; and while we are called upon to discuss the miserable abstraction, and enter into the Presidential election upon it, nothing is stated, nothing proposed in regard to the great functions and duties of the General Government, which concerns the people of the United States at large. While a portion of our people are straining their energies to decide particular issues, they seem to forget the rights, the honor, and the welfare of the whole country. I have said ours is a mission of peace; he it our task to revive the national spirit of concord, which the Constitution was made to secure. Very solemn and important responsibilities reat upon this Convention. From the character of those whom I see present—from the character, the patrictism, and the intelligence of the vention will have an important influence in aiding and protecting our country from that to which I have referred. I hope that the spirit of forbearance and moderation, which pervaded in the early days of the Republic, will inspire this council to-day. I trust that it will be the first and foremost desire in every heart to cultivate sentiments of affection and mutual goodwill, that we may all feel, both North and Sonth, that we belong to one family of freemen [applause]; that we are we belong to one family of freemen [applause]; we are resolved to discharge all duties which appe we are resolved to discharge all duties which appertain to our Constitution as citizens of a free and independ-ent republic, not fearing the power of men, but trust-ing to the overruling providence of God to crown our efforts with his blessings. [Immense applause].

On motion of Leslie Coombs, a Committee on Perma nent Organization was appointed, and also on Creden-

All the States except South Carolina and Oregon are represented.

The Committee on Organization have retired.

The Convention has taken a recess till 4 o'clock. The Convention reassembled at 4 p. m., when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the

following list of Officers: President, WASHINGTON HUNT. Vice-Presidents, One each from n ineteen States, in-uding Marshall P. Wilder of Massachusetts, Fred. A. cluding Marshall P. Wilder of Massachusetts, Fred. A. Tallmadge of New-York, Peter I. Clark of New-Jersey, Joseph R. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, Alexander H. H. Stuart of Virginia, R. W. Thompson of Indiana, and J. Scott Harrison of Ohio.

Also eleven Secretaries. The announcement of the names was received with applause, and the nominations were confirmed by accla-

Mr. Hunt addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. Hunt addressed the Convention as follows:

To be called upon to preside over such an assemblage was an honor for which he returned his profound hanks. He felt that he had received a double share of heir kindness to-day, and would discharge the duties to the best of his ability. He was satisfied that all present recognized the necessity of order and decorum, and that this Convention would illustrate that gentlemen could yet come together and discuss public affairs with matural forbearance and self-respect, and the Convention contained representatives from the two sections which had differed upon certain points of public policy. There were those in both sections of the country who would make discord a system, but there were those from both portions of the country, and they were here to-day, who wanted to bring back the people to the consideration of a general question upon rehich all could unite. He advocated forbearance, readeration and harmony.

and harmony.

Differences no doubt existed, and they existed at the foundation of the Government, but did 'not prevent the founders of the Republic from for ming a Union. There was no reason why these differences should estrange the people of the two servions. It was vain

and preposterons to seek to divide those whom God had joined together. We were one people, and one country; and the people will yet prove equal to the deetiny that is given them. He concluded by expressing the wish that no disturbing element would come in the way of their harmony. He trusted they wouldnot be much embarrassed in the construction of a platform. They should not attempt to settle the question of Popular Sovereignty, or the other issues, which excited so much debate in Congress. He wanted to leave each State free and independent as to its own internal affairs. [Great applanse.] He hoped the time would come when the people would not send representatives to Congress to hurf invective and insuit against the other sections. He again invoked moderation and harmony.

Charles Lathrop of Pennsylvania moved to proceed to ballot for a candidate for President.

Edward Shippen of Pennsylvania offered a substitute that each State nominate a candidate for President, and the Convention proceed to ballet, and drop each candidate having the smallest number of votes on each ballot till a result is reached.

Mr. Randolph of New-Jersey moved that the Hon.

tailot till a result is reached.

Mr. Randolph of New-Jersey moved that the Hon.
Lewis Condict of New-Jersey be made an honorary
Vice-President. Carried by acclanation.

Mr. Harris of Missouri said he desired an opportunity
to confer with the delegations of the various States,
and find out who was the best man to put forward
He wanted time for intercourse, and therefore thought
the proposition to proceed to a ballot was premarure.
We should appoint a Committee to prepare a certain
declaration of principles, to serve as a bass upon which
a great and permanent party could be established.
There were immense responsibilities resting upon us,
and we should act with deliberation and care.

John S. Little of Pennsylvania advocated the passage
of Mr. Shippen's resolution. He thought that all had
had ample time to make up their minds since the movement originated. Who wanted to know anything
more of the Hon. John Bell? [Great applause.]

Mr. Geggin of Virginia moved that the Hon. John J.
Crittenden be invited to take a seat on the platform.
Carried by applause.

H. G. Pendleton of Ohio was satisfied that they
would not more barmoniously if time was afforded the

would set more harmoniously if time was afforded the delegates to consuit together. Between the names of Filmore and Bell it was difficult to choose. He moved an amendment that a Committee of one from each State be appointed, to whom each delegation ineach State be appointed, to whom each delegation indicate its preferences, so as to secure unity of action.

Fred. W. Grayson Pennsylvania (longht when be came here they had a more important work than the Presidency. They had to organize a great national party, and when it triumphed he wanted it to do so upon principles. He could not agree to take any man, no matter what his antecedents, who did not stand fairly on the platform of recognized principles. The interpretation and meaning of the Constitution were involved in the contest between the two existing parties. They differed as to whether Congress had power to legislate in regard to Slavery in the Territories. [Hisses.] He was not going into this subject.

power to legislate in regard to Slavery in the Territories. [Hisses.] He was not going into this subject. [Laughter.] What he meant was, that this Union party should ignore this disturbing issue. Therefore, before they nominate, they should plant themselves on a platform of constitutional principles. [Applause.]

Mr. Coombs was so thoroughly impressed with the importance of a Platform that he had prepared three for the Democratic Republican and Constitutional Union parties. For the harmonious Democracy he would present the Virginia resolutions of 1798-9, with two resolutions on Slavery—one to keep it out of the Territories, and one to force Slavery into them, to be adopted under the previous question, and no questions Territories, and one to force Slavery into them, to be adopted under the previous question, and no questions asked afterward. Second, For the "irrepressible conflict" philanthropists he proposed the Blue Laws of Connecticut, with two modifications, in regard to kissing wives on Sunday and burning witches, it being understood that all the pretty wives might be kissed, and only the old witches burned. [Great laughter.] For the Constitutional Union party he proposed the Constitution as it is and the Union now and forever. [Great spelase.]

[Great applaase.]
Mr. Bressler of Pennsylvania moved an amendment to the amendment that the individual delegates of the different delegations be allowed a hand in the nominadifferent delegations be allowed a hand in the nommations. If a majority of the delegation control the presentation of names, the minority would not be heard.

Mr. Watson of Mississippi advocated going into a
nomination to-morrow at 10 a.m., Massachusetts had
been so abused in his State that he was prepared to
look upen Massachusetts men as ministers. He had,
however, hunted them up, and found them as glorious
and noble a set of men as lived. He thought we had
better restrong a nomination, and give an opportunity better postpone a nomination, and give an opportunity to interchange views; then we would be able to make a harmonious nomination, and one that would com-

mand specess.

Mr. Swan of Maryland seconded the views of the Mr. Swan of Maryland seconded the views of the last speaker. If the question of the platform was opened there was much to be said. He wanted no other platform in Maryland than the Constitution and the laws. He should repudiate all platforms but the Constitution. They were here to repudiate ultraism of both the North and South. When we disregard that, and when we repudiate the decisions of the Supreme Court, then it was time to break up and go home.

The Chair announced that the delegation from Texas ad just arrived, and was waiting at the door.

The delegates entered, and were received with three

The delegates entered, and were received with three cheers.

Gen. Coombs begged leave to introduce the Chairman of the Texas delegation—the man with the hair on his face and head. He had sworn twelve years ago not to have his beard nor his hair cut till Henry Clay was elected President. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Switzler of Missouri said his State wanted no platform, but would be satisfied with a proper candidate.

C. H. Hopkins of Georgia would suggest a platform

C. H. Hopkins of Georgia would suggest a platform in one word; one on which three millions of people could stand, and that was Houston of Texas, the hero of San Jacinto. [Applause.] He was the man for the crisis, and one whose life furnished a platform. He wanted a military hero, as in 1840 and 1848.

Erastus Brooks of New-York did not propose to discuss the merits of candidates, or of a platform. He thought the allusions made this afternoon premature and unfortunate. Speaking for the seventy delegates from New-York, he desired to say he wanted no platform but the Constitution as interpreted by the constituted authorities. He trusted they would take such action that hereafter neither the extremists of the tnied authorities. He trusted they would take such action that hereafter neither the extremists of the North or South would be permitted to administer the government. It is wise to learn by experience to be just and tolerant toward each other. Experience showed that party platforms were invented to deceive the people; to wear one face at the North, and another at the South. The true platform was the Constitution is interested by its individual purposition.

at the South. The true platform was the Constitution as interpreted by its judicial authorities.

Whatever they did should be done decently and in order. He urged the apointment of a General Committee to receive all expressions of opinion and make a report, which he believed would be unanimous. The people of the country are heart-sick and head-sick of what are called party platforms. At Charleston the Democracy literally denounced their own forgery. In New-York the Republicans had two classes; one conservative, who favored the Fugitive Slave law, and addressed themselves to merchants and the mann-facturing classes, and another class who preached the higher law in the rural districts. He concluded by a motion that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted as far as they were applicable for the government of the Convention.

be adopted as far as they were applicable for the government of the Convention.

All the pending resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Brooks then moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State to prepare business for the Convention, to whom all resolutions be referred, and who should report to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Adopted.

The committee was then named, as follows:

Alabama A. T. Alexander: Connecticut, Austin Baldwin;

The committee was then named, as follows:
Alabama, A. T. Alexander: Connecticut, Austin Baldwin;
Delaware, Chas. T. Culier: Georgia, the Hon. Rabana Hill:
Indiana, the Hon. R. W. Thompson: Illinois, John Wilson;
Kentucky, C. T. Bursham: New-Hampshire, S. C. Wise; Marice,
Geo. E. B. Jackson; Massachusetts, A. S. Lewis; Maryland,
Geo. A. Perree; Minnesota, T. G. Barnett; Mississippi, John
W. C. Watson; Missouri, Thes. A. Harris; New-York; Erastus
Brocks; New-Jersey, James J. Randolph; North Carolina, the
Hon. R. S. Donnell; Ohio, the Hon. N. G. Fendleton; Pennsylvanda, the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll; Texas, A. B. Norton;
Tennessee, the Hon. Baylie Peyton; Vermont, John Whizler;
Virginia, Robert E. Scott: Arkansas, M. S. Kennard.
The chair announced that the Committee would meet
at 8 p. m., at the Eutaw House. Adjourned till 10
a. m. to-mofrow.

The Reported Indian Massacre

The Reported Indian Massacre
Discredited.

Leavenworth, Thesday, May 8, 1860.

The report from Denver City in regard to the massacre of Green & Russell's party, on Smoky Hill Fork, is not credited in this city. Russell's party, which numbered thirty-four men, were well armed and provisioned. It is thought they could not have yet reached the Indian country, as Mr. Russell expected to take fitty days for the trip. Mr. Russell and party were employed by the Council of this city to explore the above route to the gold regions, and left on the 3d of April.

Election in Atchison, K. T.

Atchison, Tuesday, May 8, 1860.

The Charter election came off yesterday, resulting in the complete triumph of the Democracy. Mr. Fairchild was chosen Mayor, Mr. Weightman, Recorder; Mr. Adams, Treasurer; and Mr. Howell, Engineer.

The Wanderer Case, &c.

SAVANNAR, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

The Federal Court Grand Jury has found true bills against Charles A. L. Lamar, Carey W. Stiles, J. Mott Middleton, and Wm. Hone, for the rescue of Capt.

Farnum from the county jail.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night to approve the course of the Southern delegates at Charleston.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 8, 1860. The steamer Contzacoalcos, from Havana 6th inst., brings Vera Cruz dates of the 1st. The Constitutional Government rejects the proposed mediation. Miramon's party is defeated on all sides, and his money is exhausted. Carvajal is organizing an expedition to attack Puebla. It is reported that Minister McLane goes into the interior for an interview with Miramon. Gabriae, the French Minister, has been recalled.

Injunction Granted. CLEVELAND, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.
In the United States District Court yesterday, in the case of Kimberly agt. Weaver and others, a perpetual injunction was granted against the defendants producing the "Octoroon," together with judgment of \$1,000 and costs.

and costs.

Miss Kimberly has brought a suit against Mrs.

Barrow, W. Clark Washington, and others, and the
proceedings for an injunction will take place before
Judge Curtis at Boston.

Louisiana Politics.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, May 8, 1860.

The mass meeting held here to-day to denounce the secession movement at the Charleston Convention, resolved to regard as enemies all who attempt to produce a separation of the States.

The Pittsburgh Councils and the

The Phusburgh Councils and the Sapreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Harriseurg, Pa., Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday to discuss the rale to show cause why attachment should not issue against the Common Councils of Pittsburgh, on the ground that the ordinance making the tax levy passed that council. The Court postponed action till the 29th, to give both Councils an opportunity to concur in the ordinance.

Escape of Another Fugitive by the

S. R. Spalding.

Boston, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

The Atlas and Bee of this morning states that a fugitive slave named Norris, belonging to the estate of Thomas Dixon of Georgia, smuggled himself to Boston in the steamer S. R. Spalding, and at once left for Connets.

Mysterious Death.

Toledo, Ohio, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.
The body of a woman named Eliza Robinson, formerly of Rochester, New-York, was found in the river to-day. She is supposed to have drowned herself during a temporary aberration of mind. Fire in Oswego.

Oswego, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

A fire, at 2 o'clock this morning, destroyed three dwellings and most of the contents. The principal two were occupied by C. B. Redfield of Albany. His loss is about \$5,000; insured for \$4,300 in Albany. Mrs. Grant, boarding-house keeper, lawyer Perry, and other occupants lost all; no insurance. Capt. Hunter is insured for \$900.

PUBLIC MEETINGS. THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS. This Board held a meeting yesterday afternoon, when the usual number of houses in need of cleansing were reported. George Ellis was appointed a patrolman. The Controller has expressed his willingness to pay all bills received in the prosecution of sanitary

pay all bills received in the prosecution of sanitary matters.

Previous to the meeting of the Board, Mr. Bowkn commenced the trial of Policeman Huff of the Seventh Ward, on charge of perjury and drunkenness, preferred by several citizens of said Ward. There was a large attendance of spectators. Officer Huff, it appears, had heen detailed by Capt. Cameron to report violations of the Corporation ordinances. Pettee & Co., among others, were complained of, for permitting a lot of old iron to remain in the street fronting their establishment. The complaint was tried in a civil court, and the Judge fined the offending parties.

Upon the trial, Huff testified that Pettee and his partners had acknowledged that the iron was theirs. This they denied and preferred a charge of perjury against the officer, not before the Court where the alleged perjury was committed, but before the Commissioners of Police. Mr. Pettee, his partner, and a clerk in their employ, testified that they did not remember saying or hearing anything of the kind said in relation to the iron. This case being closed, a second case was opened, when James Castle testified that while passing through Madison street one day he saw Huff very drunk.

Two witnesses were introduced on the defense who

Two witnesses were introduced on the defense who testified to meeting Huff shortly after the time that Castle alleged that he met him, and that the officer was then perfectly sober. There being no further evidence, this case was also closed and the decision reserved.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration met at 21 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Castle Garden, a full Board in attendance, and Mr. Verplance, the President, in the Mr. VERPLANCK inquired how much money was owing to counties for supplies furnished and care given to emigrants passing through and remaining in them. The answer was, that on the 1st of January there was due \$19,100, which sum it was believed had now increased to \$25,000. The President suggested

that the amount of indebtedness should be canceled that the amount of meeticanes should be canceled forthwith, but no action was taken in the matter. A letter was received from Dr. Gunn, the Health-Offleer, renewing his claim for \$1,200, for the rent of a building hired by him after the buraing of the Quaran-tine buildings. The communication was laid on the

The weekly statement gives the number of emigrants arrived during the past week, as 5,277, making the total arrivals since the 1st of January at 19,055. The number of inmates in the Institution at present, is 719. The overdraft, January 1, was \$11,053 16; the balance is about \$24,518 53.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF MRS. ADA RICHARDon,-At the meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, yesterday afternoon, Mr. James F. Fielder offered a resolution, which was adopted, offering an additional reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the woman found at the York-street dock, and identi-

fied as Mrs. Ada Richardson, the "fast woman." FIRE DEPARTMENT ELECTION. - The annual election for officers of the Jersey City Fire Department, which took place on Toesday night, resulted as follows: Chief Engineer, Samue A. French. Assistants—First Ward, John D. Noland; Second Ward, John Bestty; Third Ward, Smith Mead; Fourth Ward Patrick Nogent. Fire Commissioner, Bernand McGuigan.

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS—ORGANIZATION.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders for Hudson County met yesterday, and organized by electing the following officers for the ensuing year:

Director—Abraham W. Duryea.

Clerk—Garret VanHorn.

County Collector—Edward W. Kingeland.

County Roard of Examiners for Fublic Schools—William B.

Mabone, and William L. Dickison.

Counsel to the Board—J. W. Sendder.

County Physician—Dr. William Hornblower.

Cfficial Papers—American Standard, Jersey City and Hoboken Standard.

ken Standard.
Standing Committees—Public Buildings—James F. Fielder,
Stram W. Davis, and George Vreeland.
Work-House and Jail—Denning Duer, James Stevenson, and
Elileton Duncan.
Finance—A. J. Fitch, Charles Luxton, and James Lynch.
Lunatic Asylum—James Stevenson, Hiram Davis, and James Finance-A. J. Fitch, Charles Luxton, and Junes Lynch. Lunatic Asylum-James Stevenson, Hiram Davis, and James H. Dewey. Ferrice-George Vreeland, William Hartung, and Charles Luxton.

Luston.

Library—James H. Dewey, E. Duncan, and James Lynch.

A resolution was adopted to raise \$25,000 for county purposes.

A resolution was also adopted authorizing the Building Committee to advertise for proposals for the labor of the county prisoners in the County Work House, and the use of the machinery therein contained.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamer Africa sailed for Liverpool yesterday, taking out one hundred and sixty passengers, among whom are the Rev. John D. Jenkins D.D., of Philadelphia, Mr. Joseph Daynoat, the Bel gian Consul at New-Orleans, and Commodore Robert F. Stockton, with a party of five Isdies and three servants. Louis Gassier and Madame Gassier, the favorite opera singers, also sailed in the Africa, to fulfill engagements at London.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District have organized a club on the basis of the Philadelphia Platform, and resolved to support the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

-The wife of a clergyman in South Staffordshire England, recently committed suicide by swallowing prussic acid. She had become addicted to the use of stimulants, principally laudanum, and the fatal act was done while in a state of temporary insanity resulting from this habit.

-The Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago will meet at Pittsburgh on Friday. They would like to meet the Eastern delegates at the same place, THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.

DEPARTURE FOR HAMPTON ROADS. The United States steam frigate Roanoke, bearing the Japanese Embassadors and their attendants, ar rived last evening below this port, and anchored off Sandy Hook, whence she will depart this morning at sunrise for Hampton Roads, according to the instruc-tions of the Secretary of the Navy. The Roanoke appeared off the Hook at six o'clock, and during her approach was regarded with extreme interest by the numerous surrounding vessels, the circumstances of her nriesion being sufficiently well understood by all.

From the moment of her coming in sight, she was losely attended by the pilot-boat George Steers, on board of which were certain prompt and eager journal ists, and by a small sloop from the Navy-Yard, carrying Government dispatches for Flag-officer McCluney. During the last four or five usies of her course the frigate was accompanied by these crafts, one of which, the sloop, made various endeavors to arrest her progress by running before the bows and firing small cannon, but unavailingly.

The speed of the Romoke vers such that she could

not be boarded until after resching her unchorage. which she did about half-past seven o'clock. For some time provious, however, the appearance and movements of those on deck were clearly disternible. Crowds of strangely attired and chadowy-complexioned men thronged the sides, gazin, anxiously and

persistently toward the land.

With heads uncovered, and with blue soats and wide trowers, they presented a strange and pleturesque as-pect. Occasionally a costume of brighter and gleamed among the soberer garments, showing that officers of higher Japanese rank shared the general curiosity. The appearance of the frigate was animated in the highest degree, and the unusual bustle and activity gave evidence of unwonted excitement on board.

Toward 8 o'clock, the boat of the George Steers ra alongside. Its passengers carried a brief communication, auticipating that sent by the sloop, directing the Flag-Officer not to enter the port, busto make preparations for an immediate return to Hampton Roads. This document was forthwith conveyed to the Commodore, upon whom it produced an effect which Mr. Secretary Toncey would probably not have been over-

The indignation of the commanding officer, so soor as the news diffused itself, was warmly seconded by everybody on board, excepting the parties most directly concerned, the Japanese themselves, who, after a momentary expression of disappointment, declared much satisfaction with their destination. Having had many dazzling expectations raised as to the wonders and delights of New-York, they acknowledged some regret at the unlooked-for abandonment of its charms; but on finding that they were to be straightway brought before the head of the Government, their composure returned.

Their special desire all along has been to avoid any publicity until after their formal recognition by the President at Washington; and they assured the officers of the Roanoke of their entire willingness to undergo the three additional days of voyage for the sake of sat isfying this inclination.

The arrival, soon after, of fuller and more definite etters from the sloop-which also sent on board a Norfolk pilot-that no time might be lost in reaching that city, augmented the displeasure of the Roanoke's offirers, but, as no alternative was open, orders were given out that the frigate should set sail at sunrise this The Japanese, observing that something unexpected

had occurred, sought information, which was given to them through their chief interpreter, Moryama, with whose name and important functions all who know of the visits of Commodore Perry and Lord Elgin to Japan are acquainted. This Moryama, a person evidently of great consideration, akhough not of the highest rank, is as modest and quiet in mein as if the entire means of communication between representatives of two great nations were not chiefly under his control. Altogether, so far as we were able to discover in a

comewhat hurried inspection, the appearance of our Japanese visitors was most agreeable and preposeessing. They were mostly dressed in loose blue coats and wide trousers, white stockings and leather slippers (these last undoubtedly supplied them on boa ship, as their foot covering when at home is made of straw), and with uncovered heads. Their bair was drawn up in two long bands to the tops of their heads, and was there confined by a singular contrivance of wood or horn, the exact nature of which it was not possible to detect in the darkness.

In stature they were generally a little below the average of our own people, and in complexion son what darker, although a few exceptions showed that there are among the Japanese complexions as fair as those of Caucassians. There countenances were full of intelligence, and an expression of great amiability seemed to belong to all alike. Of the most eminent dignituries, only stray glimpses were attainable, these gentlemen being secure in the seclusion of their stateoms, chance-opening doors of which revealed them under undergoing the comforting process of shaving and baving their feet washed.

There are seventy-one Japanese on board the Roanoke, one of the original delegation having been taken. ill at San Francisco, and left behind to be reconducted home. These seventy-one were so lively in their movements, and so excessively omnipresent, that their numbers seemed multiplied at least seven times. At every turn, and in every corner, a Japanese appeared always smiling blandly, and making a sort of e ort to indicate good fellowship in some mute manner.

A few words in English would put him in the best possible humor, which he would manifest in a few responsive syllables of Japanese, by the interchange of all of which, seutiments of perfect reciprocity, were established on every side. They showed a good draf of concern when Cant. Toylor who has been with them ever since their departure from Yedde, and who acts as their "guide, philosopher, and friend," announced his intention of going on shore. "They were tranquilized, however, by the assurance of his reappearance at Hampton Roads.

Captain Taylor and two officers of the Roanoke, in addition to the before mentioned jour palists, came up to the city last evening in the Georg & Steers, whose captain, in spite of a bitter rought cas of weather, which reduced everybody to a state of dilution wholly incompatible with naval or news paper dignity, succeeded in landing his passengers at the Battery, a little before midnight. Captain Taylor remains in town today, and proceeds this evening to Washington, wheace, after completing certain arran gements for the reception of the foreigners, he will go on to Norfolk, and rejoin the Embassy. The journey of the Japane se has been as thoroughly

comfortable as could hav e been expected. They reached Panama, in the Powhatan, on the morning of the 24th of April. On an shoring, the Powhatan saluted the flag of Commodore Montgomery, there stationed, with 13 guns, and was , answered with 8. Soon after, the Lancaster gave the Embassadors a salute of 17 On the morning of the 25th the Embassadors landed,

and were formal' jy received by the United States Consul, the State authorities, and the foreign Consuls. They immed rately entered the train for Aspinwall, where they arrived in a few hours, stopping on the way at Son Pablo for an entertainment prepared for them by the Railroad Company. They at once embarked in the Roanoke. Their voyage has been marked by no event of importance; and their health and spirits are as firm as when they left their homes.

A FINE RUN FROM LIVERPOOL .- The clipper ship Dreadnaught Capt. Samuels, arrived last night from Liverpool, after a splendid run of 19 days, having left Liverpool Apil 20. She brings 600 passengers, a full and valuable carge, together with some valuable stock, the property of M. Caughay, esq., of Baltimore, pur chased from the Earl of Schon.